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tion, nor is the pithecanthropus the direct predecessor of modern man. The development of the latter can be traced to a relatively low developmental stage of mammalian life. Man is a branch of a tree which grew to considerable height without branches. Migrations of primitive men probably gave the first impulse to the oldest racial types. The smaller stature of women has nothing to do with the different social positions in the past.

The Biology, Physiology and Sociology of Reproduction; also Sexual Hygiene with special reference to the male. By WINFIELD S. HALL, 1906. Herbert A. Ray, Chicago, 1906. pp. 138.

The author treats reproduction, essentially from the standpoint of biology and gives an introductory chapter treating of egoistic and phyletic activities and sacrifices and compensation in both these fields. The rearing of young always involves sacrifice and should be met consciously in the interests of the race. The second chapter describes the physical and psychical changes connected with adolescence. The third is devoted to the anatomy and physiology of the male organs and the last to the sexual hygiene of the adolescent male with extremely plain talk upon illicit intercourse, sexual diseases, continence, diet, baths, exercise, sleep and the control of these. In an interesting appendix, typical questions selected from those actually asked the lecturer by young men are answered. The book certainly has the merits of brevity and of plainness.

Der Mensch und seine Tracht ihrem Wesen nach geschildert, von FRITZ RUMPF. Mit 29 Tafeln. Alfred Schall, Berlin, 1905. pp. 330.

This work is of very great value. The author has gone very deeply into his subject and the few dozen cuts at the end of the book are well chosen from mass of possible selections so vast as to make choice hard. Our chief criticism of the work is that it is over-systematized. For instance, his main divisions are costumes for pilgrims, soldiers, vocations and society. Pilgrim's costumes are classified as for warmth, for coolness, for dryness and for health. Soldiers' costumes are for flight, defence, capture, battle, striking, thrusting. The utility garbs are for hunting, herding, building, travel, uniformity. The social costumes are those that distinguish sex, race, rank, associations, etc. Among the supplementary costumes are those that appeal to the ear, nose, taste, touch. The author's historic studies have been extensive and careful. The work is written rather more from an anthropological than from a philosophical or psychological standpoint.

Die Schöpfungstage. Umrisse zu einer Entwicklungsgeschichte der Natur. Von WILHELM BÖLSCHE, mit zehn Bildern nach Originalzeichnungen von Heinrich Harder. Carl Reissner, Dresden, 1906. pp. 88.

Within the last few years we have had a number of interesting attempts to present a brief outline of evolution to school children. This seems to the writer the most successful of the few dozen or so that have yet appeared and that have come within his knowledge, but nevertheless, to be still unsatisfactory. It ought to come fully down to man and to our thinking to be even more fully illustrated than by the ten full page cuts here found. This field is full of a kind of looming mystic magnitude and hence we can think of no domain in which the scientific imagination both for artist and writer should have freer scope. It is this aspect of the work that seems to us chiefly lacking in all the booklets of this class and it is toward this general characterization that evolutionary principles are slowly progressing.

The Law of Suggestion, a compendium for the people. By REV. STANLEY LEFEVRE KREBS. Science Press, Chicago, 1906. pp. 157.

This little book sketches the ancient history of suggestion with recent experiments and describes methods of hypnotizing and of administering suggestion, the use of indirect, positive and negative suggestion, refutes objections, describes dangers and in the last chapter describes some extraordinary phenomena. The great law is iteration, a law known to advertisers and moralists. By insisting in season and out of season upon the right precepts, conduct tends to work out character along the same lines. Most dangers are imaginary. The author gives four rules for the practice of self-control. They are to sit still, stand still, look still and be still for two minutes each.

Essai sur les Passions, par TH. RIBOT. Felix Alcan, éditeur, Paris, 1907. pp. 192.

This volume is written with all the lucidity, comprehension and incisiveness of the author at his best. He first discusses at considerable extent what passion really is. Here our only criticism is that he has far too little to say of its phyletic origin which to our mind is one of the chief problems. Then in the second and third chapters on the genealogy of passion he seems to the writer to come little in contact with the rich and fruitful suggestions that arise for either the paleontologic or the psycho-genetic field. He has evidently paid more attention to abnormalities than to the study of normal development of passions in children. The fourth chapter is a unique specimen of a discussion which while extremely interesting, is yet extremely schematic. In answer to the question how passions expend themselves, they end in one of five ways: either by exhaustion, by transformation, by substitution, in insanity or in death. He very well remarks that people of intensely passionate nature are as rare as geniuses.

Les Substituts de l'Ame dans la Psychologie moderne, par NICOLAS KOSTYLEFF. Felix Alcan, Paris, 1906. pp. 228.

This somewhat startling title hardly justifies in the end the curiosity which it excites. The first of these substitutes is the chemical concepts of soul according to which consciousness is explained as the summation of epiphenomena. Under the head "Mechanical Conceptions of Life," the author has treated at length only Zender and has little to say of the larger school of which he is a member. In the third part, he undertakes to criticise psychical deliverances as they are conceived by Hering, Wahle, Mach, Avenarius, Ostwald and Laswitz. Of all these he is most attracted to the view of Mach. In the fourth part, he attempts to co-ordinate psychic deliverances with those of objective science treating of the mechanism of memory, mental images, abstract ideas, the ego, etc.

Mental Development in the Child and the Race. Methods and Processes. By JAMES MARK BALDWIN. With 17 figures and 19 tables. The MacMillan Co., New York, 1906. pp. 477.

This book reaches its third edition in celebrating its full decade. The author leaves it essentially as originally written, the revision being mainly in matter of details and exactness of exposition. He also announces a significant volume on the principles of genetic science in which the ideas of his series will be thrown together into concise and reasoned form. In this volume that is here announced, the outcome of the whole endeavor will be estimated and set forth in relation to the literature of several sciences to which these earlier books respectively relate. We forbear here to undertake criticism of this author's work until the appearance of this later volume.